Cotswold Archaeology

COK 129, Land Adjacent to The Abbey Bury Road Cockfield, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Pryke Building Ltd

CA Project: SU0105
OASIS ID: 381597
HER No. COK129

March 2020

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

COK 129, Land Adjacent to The Abbey
Bury Road, Cockfield, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0105
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land Adjacent to The Abbey
Location:	Cockfield, Suffolk
Site Code:	COK 129
NGR:	590072 254830
Type:	Evaluation
Fieldwork Date:	26th – 27th February 2020
Planning Reference:	DC/18/01213
HER Search Ref:	9233817
OASIS Number:	381597
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council

In February 2020, an archaeological evaluation comprising three trenches was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk Office in advance of a small housing development, on land adjacent to The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk, A single post-medieval gully and two undated gullies were present, along with two William III coins, recovered from the topsoil horizon.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2020, Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk Office (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Pryke Building Ltd (centred at NGR: 590072, 254830; Fig.1). The evaluation was undertaken to meet the conditions placed on planning application DC/18/01213, in accordance with Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraphs 187, 189 and 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019), ahead of a small housing development.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a *Brief* for a linear trenched evaluation prepared by the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) Archaeological Advisor (AA) Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* produced by CA and approved by Matthew Baker (Appendix C).

The site

1.3 The proposed development site, an area (*c*.0.25ha), lies within a pasture field at NGR: 590072 254830 on the western side of Bury Road. The proposed development consists of three residential properties fronting the road with associated access and gardens to the rear. The site is bounded by hedges to the north and west and a hollow way runs east to west on the southern limit. Residential properties and gardens lie to the north and northwest, an arable field to the south and mixed fields/woodland to the east and west.

1.4 Topographically, the site slopes from the southwest to northeast from a height of *c*.78m to *c*.76m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), on the western side of a valley. A tributary of the River Brett is located *c*.100m to the east, flowing southward to Lavenham.

1.5 The British Geological Survey (BGS) website records the sites superficial deposits as Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel, superficial deposits that overlie a chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated); in the southwestern portion of the site this changes to a sedimentary Crag Group sand bedrock (BGS 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A search of the Suffolk HER (Ref. 9233817) has identified a range of archaeological sites within 1km of the site centre (Figure 2). It reveals that the proposed development lies in an area of archaeological potential, with records commencing in the prehistoric all the way through to the post-medieval periods.

2.2 The potential for the presence of prehistoric activity is low, with a single ring ditch (COK 009) lying *c*.400m to the south and a Bronze Age axe head (COK 030) recorded 630m to the east. Similarly, the Roman evidence is sparse, with only three recorded coins recovered 490m to the east (COK 011), 725m to the southeast (COK 117) and 685m to the east (COK 118).

2.3 The majority of records relate to medieval and post-medieval landscape features, settlement and industry, clustered around Abbey Farmhouse to the west and north, St. Peter's Church (COK 017) *c*.300m to the east on the opposing side of the valley and the medieval Windsor Green (COK 035) 450m to the west. The Abbey, a Grade II listed building (NHLE 2020, ref. 1285803), is a late 18th or early 19th century flint pebble building with red brick dressings and a slate hipped roof. Abbey Farmhouse (NHLE Ref. 1037329) is a 17th century timber-framed and plastered building lying *c*.50m to the northwest.

2.4 A medieval brick kiln (COK 048) lying in the grounds of The Abbey to the northeast and a second possible kiln site suggested by the field names 'Kiln Field' and 'Kiln Meadow' *c*.400m to the northwest are recorded. The partial remains of a medieval moat (COK 004) are located at Peppers Hall 800m to the north.

2.5 A relic medieval historic landscape (COK 072, 073, 073, 074, 077, 078) is recorded in various fields to the south and east of the development and on both valley sides, which also includes the church (COK 017).

2.6 A post-medieval brick working and kiln site (COK 023) is recorded 670m to the southeast. The site of a former post-medieval post-mill (COK 084) lies *c*.300m to the south on Bury Road and of a medieval/post-medieval water mill (COK 081) on the stream 200m to the southeast.

2.7 Examination of historic Ordnance Survey mapping available online (NLS 2020) shows minimal change to the site and immediate vicinity since the late 19th century, apart from the partial loss of a field boundary to the east and the grounds of Abbey Cottage extending to include the former field to the north.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and destructive to any underlying heritage assets.

3.2 The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of these heritage assets; to consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

3.3 If significant archaeological remains were identified the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011) was to be explored.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The project Brief required 5% of the 0.25ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to sample the areas of the site. This equated to *c.*70m of linear trenching with a width of 1.80m, divided amongst three trenches, two measuring 20m and one 30m (Figure 3). The trench locations in the WSI had been designed to target the main areas of development (house footprints and access) whilst avoiding a known electricity pole in the southwest corner and an underground electric cable that runs northeast from the pole towards The Abbey. On arrival at site it was confirmed that the cable was not live/present and the trench layout reverted to an earlier design giving better coverage of the southern plot. Trenches were set out on

OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GS08 GNSS RTK GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

4.2 A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket was employed to remove the overburden to either the top of the first archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Any archaeological deposits encountered were excavated by hand, in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 Metal detecting was undertaken throughout the evaluation by a suitably qualified detectorist (Steve Clarkson). Detector sweeps were undertaken as the overburden was removed in suitable spits by mechanical excavator down to the top of the natural superficial deposits. Archaeological features were further detected along with the topsoil heaps. Archaeological artefacts were retained for further study.

4.4 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA Suffolk in Needham Market and will be deposited with SCCAS, subject to agreement with the legal landowner, in accordance with SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2019). A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (Ref. 381597).

5. RESULTS (FIGS. 3 – 14)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; with detailed context summaries, finds and environmental data presented in Appendix A.

5.2 Two of the three trenches (1 and 3) contained archaeological features, all of which were gullies. Trench 2 (30m by 1.80m) contained no archaeological features and is therefore not described below.

5.3 The stratigraphic sequence was changeable across the field. Topsoil 100 – 300 was fairly uniform within the three trenches, at *c.*0.30m in thickness it consisted of mid grey brown, friable silty clay, with occasional small round pebbles. Colluvium 101 - 301 was mid orange brown, friable silty clay and ranged from 0.10 to 0.55m in thickness. Its variable depth reflects natural topographic undulations; it was thickest towards the road and southern boundary and shallowest as it flattened out to the east of Trench 1. Buried subsoil 102 - 302 was mid yellow brown, friable silty clay, that ranged from 0.20 to 0.34m thick. It was not present in the eastern end of Trench 1 and the southern end of Trench 2. At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural drift geology 103 - 303, comprising mid yellow and mid orange brown, compact silty clay with silt, sand and patches of iron oxide.

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 -6)

5.4 Trench 1 was northernmost, running perpendicular with the boundary (east-northeast to west-southwest); it was 20m long by 1.80m wide and positioned to target the northern-most building footprint. Located within its bounds were two narrow gullies, sealed by colluvial deposit 0101 (0.10m thick) and buried subsoil 0102 (0.20m thick).

5.5 Gully 104 was located at the eastern end of the trench and was linear in plan, orientated north to south, with gently sloping concave sides and a flat base. It was 1.80m long, 0.61m wide and 0.11m deep. Its fill 105 was a mid-orange/brown, compact clay silt with sparse small rounded stones, no finds were present.

5.6 Gully 106 was linear in plan, orientated northeast to southwest and measured 1.80m+ long, by 0.92m wide and 0.17m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Single fill 107 was a mid-grey brown, compact clay silt with moderate inclusions of small medium stones and flints. Post-medieval Ceramic Building

Material (CBM) was recovered.

Trench 3 (Figs. 9 – 11)

5.7 Trench 3 was 20m long and 1.80m wide and orientated east to west. The trench was positioned to target the southernmost building footprint to the south of Trench 2. A single narrow gully and the remains of the recently redundant electricity cable were present. These features were sealed by buried subsoil 302, that was present to a maximum thickness of 0.21m.

5.8 Gully 304 was linear in plan, orientated northwest to southeast, with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep. Single fill 205 consisted of a mid-red/brown, compact clay silt with occasional angular flint and stones. No finds were present within its fill.

6. THE FINDS

Report by Stephen Benfield, with Ruth Beveridge: *Registered artefacts*.

Introduction

6.1 A small number of finds of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) together with one or two examples of struck flints, heat-altered stones (flint) and clay tobacco pipe were recovered. As an assemblage they indicate some activity in area the later prehistoric, probably of limited extent in relation to the site, and during the post-medieval period. All of the bulk finds are listed by context in Appendix A.

Pottery

6.2 There are two sherds from pottery vessels and one ceramic object. All are post-medieval or modern and recovered from topsoil layer 100-300. The pottery and ceramic objects are listed in Table 3 (Appendix B) and also are described below.

6.3 The two pottery sherds weighed a total of 11g, recovered from within the Topsoil 300 in Trench 3. There is one sherd of Post-medieval glazed red earthenware (Fabric GRE), a fabric current during the 16th-18th century and a single sherd of Creamware (Fabric CRW) of 18th century date. Both are slightly abraded.

6.4 An intriguing ceramic object, was recovered from Topsoil 300 in Trench 3 and appears to be fabricated in pottery, possibly in a slightly coarse black basalt-like

material. It forms a section from a fluted rod (*c*.15mm in diameter) which may represent a column. It is speculated that it may form part of an ornamental object or architectural arrangement, such as a clock garniture of late 18th-early 20th century date.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

6.5 A number of pieces of CBM, consisting of two bricks and peg tile pieces, were recovered from all evaluation trenches. In total six CBM fragments with a combined weight of 3096g were collected. The bricks can be dated to the early post-medieval period of the 16th-18th century. One of the bricks and some of the tile pieces are overfired, which suggests that they are contemporary kiln seconds or wasters, potentially from one of the kiln sites located nearby. All of the CBM is listed and described by context in Table 4 (Appendix B).

Brick

6.6 Two large pieces from two bricks were recovered from fill 107 of gully 106 in Trench 1. Both are near identical in size and fabric, measuring 105mm in width and *c*.45mm in thickness and made in a flinty medium sand fabric (msf). The larger piece (1733g) is oxidised orange red in colour and the smaller (1166g) is reddish grey, very hard fired or possibly overfired. They can be compared in size to early post-medieval bricks from Norwich, dating to the 16th-17th century (Drury 1993, 165, LB1 - Late brick Type 1).

Tile

6.7 Four fragments of peg tile (197g) were recovered from the topsoil horizon in trenches 1 to 3. The fabric for each piece is different, with fine sand (fs), medium sand (ms), medium sand with quartz (msq) and medium sand with red clay pellets (mscp(r)) represented.

6.8 One piece (300) located in Trench 3 has a dark glaze on the surface with an angled edge, which suggests a specialist decorative item.

6.9 Several fragments from each context (100-300), can either be seen to be very hard fired, probably overfired kiln seconds or wasters and in the case of one (100) slightly swollen/thickened from expanding gas caused by overfiring.

6.10 Peg tiles begin to appear from the late 12th century in London (Egan 1998, 28) but

are probably not generally common until the 14th century, at least in Essex (Ryan and Andrews 1993, 97). They remain in common use into the early modern era. The dark glazed piece (300) is indicative of a post-medieval tile, possibly *c.*17th century, while the overfired fragments could be connected with the similarly overfired brick (fill 107) of 16th-17th century date.

Other bulk finds

6.11 Other bulk find types were collected exclusively from within the topsoil horizon, they are described below and listed by context in Table 2 (Appendix B).

Struck flint

6.12 A single struck flint (2g) was recovered from Topsoil 200, in Trench 2. It is thin and presumably part of a blade that appears to have been snapped at both ends, with parallel scars from fine narrow blade removals perpendicular to the dorsal face. The flint is grey and its side edges are chipped with damage or use wear. This apparent fine blade technology indicates a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

Heat-altered stone (flint)

6.13 Two pieces of white calcified, heat-crazed flint (83g) came from topsoil (300) in Trench 3. They are of roughly equal size and have clearly been exposed to a significant degree of heating but they are not closely datable. It can be noted that they are most commonly associated with pyro-lithic technologies frequently used on prehistoric sites, but any prolonged exposure to sufficient heat during any period would cause this effect.

Clay tobacco pipe

6.14 Single, small pieces of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe came from the topsoil layers in Trench 2 (200) and Trench 3 (300). Both are plain lengths of pipe stem. The pipe bore of one (200) being *c.*3mm whilst the other (300) is *c.*1.5mm-2.0mm.

6.15 Wood

A single piece of wood collected from the topsoil (003) of Trench 3 was of no archaeological significance and has been discarded.

Registered artefacts (RA)

Introduction

6.16 A total of twenty-five metal artefacts were recovered in Trenches 1-3, the majority

were located by metal detector. One object (RA100) was recorded as a registered artefact and the remaining twenty-four as bulk registered artefacts during post-excavation analysis. A full catalogue listing is provided as Table 5 (Appendix B).

6.17 Fifteen of the objects were copper alloy; eight were lead; one is silver and one is a piece of crumpled aluminium sheet. All have been fully recorded and catalogued with the assistance of low-powered magnification, but without radiographs. The overall condition of the objects is poor, with the items being in either a worn or incomplete state; some corrosion products are visible on the copper alloy artefacts.

Post-medieval

6.18 A single complete silver milled sixpence of William III (1694-1702) was collected on site and recorded as RA100. Whilst the date on the reverse of the coin is incomplete, its milled status reveals that it post-dates 1696. This was the year in which a 'great re-coinage' was undertaken to replace all the worn and clipped hammered coins in circulation (Mitchell and Reeds 1991, 235).

Silver

6.19 RA100. Coin. Obverse: Bust of William facing right, legend around 'GVLIELMVS III DEI GRA'. Reverse: The face is worn but can make out the four heraldic symbols of England, Scotland, France and Ireland within shields, arranged in radial cruciform pattern around a lion rampant. Dated '16[ ]'. Legend around 'MAG BR FRA ET HIB [REX]'. Collected from topsoil layer 200, Trench 2.

6.20 The remaining twenty-four metalwork artefacts are from the topsoil layers in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 and recorded as RA101, RA102 and RA103. Among these bulk metalwork items two copper alloy artefacts were identified as being post-medieval in date, one is a late 17th-early 18th century shoe or knee buckle (RA101), the other (RA103) is a coin of William III (1694-1702).

Copper alloy

6.21 RA101 bulk includes a cast, oval buckle that has drilled holes within the frame to hold a separate spindle. The spindle and pin are both now missing. Such buckles date between *c.* 1660-1720 (Whitehead 1996, no. 600). Collected from topsoil layer 100, Trench 1.

6.22 RA103 bulk includes a milled half penny of William III (1694-1702); it has very worn

faces but on the obverse the right facing bust can be distinguished with part of the legend 'GVILIEMVS [ ]IVS' legible; and on the reverse the outline of seated Britannia can be seen surrounded by the legend BRITANNIA. The date in the exergue is not visible. Collected from topsoil layer 300, Trench 3.

Modern or of uncertain date

6.23 Aside from the post-medieval objects (above) and a copper alloy 1940 George VI half penny the bulk metalwork consisting primarily of undated fragments of incomplete copper alloy buttons, lead washers, lead shot and lead waste.

Discussion

6.24 The small assemblage of metalwork is of limited value both in assisting with the dating or in understanding the site in terms of the archaeology. The objects appear to have entered the archaeological record as casual losses on a site that appears to be primarily pastoral in nature. Three of the artefacts are of late 17th century to early 18th century date, suggesting some activity during this period.

6.25 It is recommended that the datable items of two William III coins and the buckle, are retained for deposition with the archive; however, the remaining metalwork can be discarded.

The biological evidence

6.26 No bulk environmental soil samples were taken from any of the contexts encountered during the evaluation and no other significant biological material, such as animal bone or shell, was recovered from the excavated contexts or from spoil.

7. DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

7.1 The weather conditions were cold and sunny, following a period of prolonged precipitation that had caused a saturated ground surface. Following the excavation of the trenches, ground water seeped into the deepest areas of Trench 1 and 2, which caused challenging excavation conditions, particularly in Trench 1. Despite these difficulties a high degree of confidence is attached to the following results.

7.2 The stratigraphic sequence was variable across the trenches owing to the local topography. Trench 3 was located upslope from Trenches 1 and 2, with the shallowest depth of overburden recorded at the eastern end of Trench 1. The western end of Trench 1 was deep at 1.20m and contained the greatest depth of colluvium, a similar sequence was recorded in Trench 2, where a depth of 1.25m below the ground surface was reached. The greater thickness of overburden present within trenches 1 and 2 reflects the movement of colluvium downhill, infilling the base of the slope in this area.

7.3 Only three gullies were identified in two of the three trenches; 104 and 106 in Trench 1 and 304 in Trench 3, all of which were cut into the natural drift geology and sealed below layers of subsoil. A modern redundant electric cable was present in Trench 3.

7.4 Gully 104 was recorded at the eastern end of Trench 1. It was linear in plan, with slightly irregular sides and a homogenous fill. No finds were present within the backfill and therefore a natural origin cannot be discounted.

7.5 Gully 106 was located at the western end of Trench 1 and had to be continually bailed-out due to the ingress of groundwater. It was the only feature recorded that contained archaeological finds, with overfired 16th-17th century brick recovered from within the backfill. The brick fragments, together with additional examples of overfired CBM recovered from topsoils are noteworthy, as their overfired nature suggests that they may be wasters from a kiln nearby. A potential candidate for this kiln is located *c*.100m to the northeast, where a 16th century tile/brick kiln is recorded (COK 048, Fig.2). A 17th century copper alloy buckle (RA101) was further recovered by metal detector in the topsoil of Trench 1.

7.6 Trench 2 contained no features, however, finds recovered from the topsoil during mechanical excavation include a single copper shoe or knee buckle, of *c*.1660 – 1720 date, a single copper alloy button and a lead shot. These finds were likely to have been lost or introduced via manuring processes in the topsoil.

7.7 The third gully was located in Trench 3 but its homogenous fill contained no finds. A single worn copper alloy William III coin (RA103) was collected in the topsoil of Trench 3, along with buttons and studs.

7.8 The majority of the finds assemblage was collected from topsoils, the only stratified

finds material being the CBM from gully 106. The earliest of the topsoil finds is a piece of struck flint from Trench 2. This can be dated as later prehistoric (Mesolithic/Neolithic-Bronze Age) and appears to be part of a broken flint blade. A few pieces of heat-altered flint may also be of later prehistoric date when pyrolithic technology was in common use, but without a closely dated context could date from any period.

7.9 A few pottery sherds and a single piece of pottery/ceramic are of post-medieval date, broadly *c.*16th-18th century and 18th-early 20th century, as is a single piece of clay tobacco pipe; while the remaining few pieces of CBM are of late medieval or post-medieval and post-medieval date. The metalwork finds, where broadly datable are also of post-medieval date.

7.10 Overall, the finds and features present within the three trenches reveal a low quantity of archaeological activity, with a single feature containing dating evidence suggesting the presence of a kiln nearby. The finds recovered in the topsoil suggest that the field has been predominantly used for pastoral purposes in the post-medieval period.

7.11 The final decision on whether further work is required, to mitigate the impact of the development on remaining heritage assets, rests with SCCAS.

7.12 The project archive, consisting of all paper and digital records will be deposited with the Archaeological Store of SCCAS following the gaining of the transfer of title. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in the Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk office and store in Needham Market

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Georgina Palmer, Antzela Efthymiadou and Tim Schofield. The report was written by Tim Schofield and edited by John Craven. The illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Ruth Beveridge. The project was managed for CA by John Craven.

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT & FINDS TABLES

Table 1. Context List

Context No.	Feature No.	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation
100		1	Topsoil	Layer	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small rounded stones	Topsoil
101		1	Subsoil	Layer	A mid orangish brown firm silty clay inclusions of charcoal and CBM flecks and moderate small stones	Subsoil
102		1	Subsoil	Layer	Mid orangish brown firm gravely sandy silt	Subsoil
103		1	Natural	Layer	Mid brown with patches of green and yellow firm silty clay	Natural
104		1	Gully	Cut	A Linear with an orientation N-S which has gentle sloping sides and a flattish base	A possible drainage gully or a natural depression which has been silted up
105	104	1	Gully	Fill	A mid orangish brown compact clay silt with sparse small rounded stones	Accumulation fill
106		1	Gully	Cut	A linear with a orientation NE-SW which has gentle sloping sides and a flattish base	A drainage gully
107	106	1	Gully	Fill	A mid greyish brown compact clay silt with moderate inclusions of small medium stones and flints	Accumulation fill
200		2	Topsoil	Layer	A mid greyish brown firm silty clay, small to medium stones	Topsoil
201		2	Subsoil	Layer	Mid orangish brown firm silty clay inclusions of charcoal and CBM flecks and moderate small stones	Subsoil
202		2	Subsoil	Layer	A light white brown firm silty-clay with inclusions of iron pan and sparse small stones	Subsoil
203		2	Natural	Layer	A mid orangish brown firm silty clay with iron pan	Natural
300		3	Topsoil	Layer	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay, moderate small to medium stones	Topsoil
301		3	Subsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown firm silty clay inclusions of charcoal and CBM flecks and moderate small to medium stones	Subsoil
302		3	Subsoil	Layer	A mid yellow brown firm silty clay moderate inclusions of small to medium stones	Subsoil
303		3	Natural	Layer	A mid orangish brown firm silty clay with patches of silts and gravels	Natural
304		3	Gully	Cut	A linear with an orientation NW-SE with steep sloping sides and a concave base	A drainage gully
305	304	3	Gully	Fill	A mid reddish brown, compact clay silt with occasional angular flint and stones	Accumulation fill

Table 2. Bulk finds: quantity by context (initial processing)

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay pipe		Worked flint		Heat-altered stone (flint)		Other finds	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
100			2	124								
107			2	2899								
200			1	36	1	5	1	2			Ceramic object: 1-11g	
300	2	11	1	37	1	2			2	83	Wood: 1-5g	P-med
Totals	*2*	*11*	*6*	*3096*	*2*	*7*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*83*		

Table 3. Pottery and ceramic

Area and Ctxt no.	Tr. no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE	Abr/ Brt	Description/ comments	Date or (associated dating)
200	1		Topsoil		Ceramic?		1	11			?Ceramic piece, fluted, linear, fine sand black fabric, black basalt-like – possibly from an ornamental oject or composite piece such as a garniture (dia. *c.* 15mm, lgth. 43mm)	*c*. 18-E20C
300	3		Topsoil	pot	GRE	PNT	1	5		(A)	Glazed red earthenware: Small, slightly abraded sherd, internal glaze	*c.* 16-18C
300	3		Topsoil	pot	CRW		1	6		A	Creamware: Small sherd, white/cream, clear glaze	18C

Table 4. Ceramic building material (CBM) catalogue

Area and Ctxt no.	Tr. no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Type (if known)	Thickness mm	No.	Wt/ g	Colour	Description/ comments	Date or associated dating
100	1		topsoil	CBM	mscp(r)	PT	10	1	62	o	Thin flat tile	med-p-med
100	1		topsoil	CBM	msq	PT	15	1	62	b-r	Brownish-red/mauve, overfired and slightly ?gas-bloated, part of a round peg hole near corner	med-p-med
107	1	106	gully	CBM	msf	B	45	1	1733	o-r	Most of an orange-red brick (105 x 45mm) coarse sanded base, relatively sharp moulding (Drury 1993 LB1 – type c. 16-17 century)	p-med c. 16-17C
107	1	106	gully	CBM	msf	B	45	1	1166	r-g	Reddish-grey brick, (105 x 45mm) hard fired, coarse sanded base, sharp moulding (Drury 1993 LB1 – type c. 16-17 century)	p-med c. 16-17C
200	2		topsoil	CBM	fs	PT	10	1	36	r	Hard/overfired fired, fine fabric with grey core	Med?-p-med
300	3		topsoil	CBM	ms	PT?	11	1	37	o-r	Hard/overfired fired, sandy fabric, dark glazed surface, partly over tile edge too, edge has change of angle c, 45 degrees, specialist tile for roof angle? p-med?	p-med ?c. 16-17C+

Table 5. Registered artefacts (RA) catalogue

RA number	Ctxt No.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Depth mm	Dia. mm	Period
100	200	Coin	Silver	CTJ	1	2.92	Complete, worn silver sixpence of William III (1694-1702). Obverse:- Bust of William facing right, legend around 'GVLIELMVS III DEI GRA'. Reverse:- The face is worn but can make out the four heraldic symbols of England, Scotland, France and Ireland within escutcheons, arranged in radial cruciform pattern around a lion rampant. Dated '16 [ ]'. Legend around 'MAG BR FRA ET HIB [REX]'	0.9	21	Post-medieval
101	100	(BULK)	Composite		5	25.9	1 x copper alloy cast oval shoe or knee buckle with drilled frame for separate spindle, date: c. 1660 - 1720 AD (Whitehead, no. 600). Spindle and pin missing. 1 x copper alloy lower hemisphere for composite button 1 x lead shot 1 x lead casting waste spill 1 x aluminium can sheet fragment			Post-medieval to modern
102	200	(BULK)	Composite		10	54	4 x copper alloy buttons; 2 are hemispheres from composite buttons; 2 are fragments of flat, discoidal buttons. One of each is tinned. 1 x copper alloy half penny coin of George VI, date 1940 3 x lead washers 1 x brass shot casing 1 x lead object/waste			Post-medieval to modern
103	300	(Bulk)	Composite		9	84.5	2 x copper alloy button: one hemisphere from a composite button (tinned); one discoidal, flat (tinned). 1 x brass? denim style stud 1 x copper alloy cap/fitting 1 x copper alloy tack 1 x lead waste strip/offcut 1 x copper alloy strip in horseshoe shaped plan 2 x worn copper alloy coins; both same diameter of 27.5mm. One has enough detail to be identified as a half penny of William III (1694 - 1702 AD) with Britannia on the reverse (probably first issue).			Post-medieval to modern

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: cotswold2-381597

Project details	
Project name	Land adjacent The Abbey, Bury Road
Short description of the project	In February 2020, an archaeological evaluation comprising three trenches was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk Office, on land adjacent to The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk, in advance of a small housing development. A single post-medieval gully and two undated gullies were present, along with two copper alloy and one silver William III coins from the topsoil horizon.
Project dates	Start: 26-02-2020 End: 27-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SU0105 - Contracting Unit No. COK 129 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	GULLIES Uncertain GULLIES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH COCKFIELD Land adjacent The Abbey, Bury Road
Study area	0.25 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 90072 54830 52.158492975188 0.779054294176 52 09 30 N 000 46 44 E Polygon
Height OD / Depth	Min: 76m Max: 78m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	John Craven
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Timothy Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Pryke Building Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal''
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	COK 129, Land Adjacent to The Abbey Bury Road Cockfield, Suffolk
Other bibliographic detail	SU0105_1
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T.P.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	Bound A4 report with A3 fold-out figures
URL	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
Entered by	Timothy Schofield (tim.schofield@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	13 March 2020

APPENDIX C: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Land adjacent The Abbey, Bury Road, Cockfield, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

for
Pryke Building Ltd

CA Project: SU0105
OASIS ID: 381597
HER No. COK129

January 2020

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

Land adjacent The Abbey, Bury Road, Cockfield, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0105
OASIS ID: 381597
HER reference: COK129

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	23/01/2020	J Craven		Draft		J Craven

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 A program of archaeological evaluation to assess the site of a residential development on land adjacent The Abbey, Bury Road, Cockfield, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets is required by a condition on planning application DC/18/01213, in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

1.2 The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 10/01/2020, Appendix C) produced by Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Babergh District Council.

1.3 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) has been contracted to carry out the evaluation project. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details how the requirements of the Brief will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval, prior to lodging with the planning authority. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full. Any subsequent changes to the specifications agreed in this WSI will be communicated directly to SCCAS for approval.

1.4 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

1.5 It should be noted that this document represents a WSI for the archaeological evaluation ONLY; this document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological condition. The evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and further fieldwork, reporting and publication may be required if archaeological deposits are identified. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report. Any future stages of work will require new documentation (Brief, WSI etc.).

The site

1.6 The area to be affected by the development measures *c.*0.25ha and lies within a pasture field at NGR: 590072 254830 on the western side of Bury Road. The proposed development consists of three residential properties and associated access fronting

the road with gardens to the rear. The site is bounded by hedging and trees with residential properties and gardens to north and northwest, an arable field to the south and mixed fields/woodland to east and west.

1.7 The site is broadly flat on a slight east facing slope, descending from *c.*58m to *c.*55m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), which forms the western side of a valley of drain/stream, itself *c.*100m to the east, that flows south and eventually joins/forms the River Brett.

1.8 The British Geological Survey (BGS) website records the sites superficial deposits as being Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel. These superficial deposits overlie chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) and, in the southwest part, possibly sedimentary bedrock of Crag Group sand (BGS 2019).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The SCCAS Brief states that *'this site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The site is directly adjacent to the site of a former medieval brick kiln (COK 048). It is also at the edge of a relic historic landscape (COK 072, 073, 073, 074, 077, 078) close to Cockfield church (COK 017). There are also Roman and prehistoric finds on the opposite side of the river valley, (ROM 011, 030, Misc) and a possible Ring Ditch (COK 009) in the adjacent field. Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'*

2.2 An initial examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) data available online (Suffolk Heritage Explorer 2020) shows that the ring ditch COK 009 lies *c.*400m to the south and the findspots of prehistoric and date between 400m and 750m to the east. The majority of records however relate to medieval and post-medieval landscapes, settlement and industry, with the site lying to the south of a cluster of properties (The Abbey, Abbey Farmhouse etc.) itself lying between a slightly separate area of settlement *c.*300m to the east around the parish church on the far side of the valley and another around the medieval/post-medieval Windsor Green (COK 035) on

the high ground *c.*450m to the west. The Abbey, a Grade II listed building (NHLE 2020, ref. 1285803), is a late 18th or early 19th century flint pebble building with red brick dressings and a slate hipped roof. Abbey Farmhouse (NHLE Ref. 1037329) is a 17th century timber-framed and plastered building lying *c*.50m to the northwest.

2.3 In addition to the medieval brick kiln (COK 048) lying in the grounds of The Abbey, immediately to the northeast of the site, another possible kiln site is suggested by the field names *'Kiln Field'* and *'Kiln Meadow' c.*400m to the northwest. The site of a former post-medieval post-mill (COK 084) lies c.300m to the south on Bury Road and of a medieval/post-medieval water mill (COK 081) on the stream 200m to the southeast. The relic historic landscape mentioned in the Brief covers various fields to the south and east, on either side of the valley.

2.4 A full search of the SCCAS Historic Environment Record (HER) has been commissioned and will be used to inform the final report and interpretation of the fieldwork results.

2.5 Examination of historic Ordnance Survey mapping available online (NLS 2020) shows minimal change to the site and immediate vicinity since the late 19th century apart from the partial loss of a field boundary to the east and the grounds of Abbey Cottage extending to include the former field to the north.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

3.2 If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011), so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

4. METHODOLOGY

Preparation

4.1 An event number (COK 129) has been obtained from the Suffolk HER and will be included on all future project documentation. An OASIS online record (381597) has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.

Excavation and recording

4.2 The project Brief requires 5% of the 0.25ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. This amounts to *c.*70m of 1.8m wide trenches and a proposed trench plan is included as Figure. 2. The positioning of the trenches is designed to target the main areas of development (house footprints and access) whilst avoiding a known electricity pole in the southwest corner and an underground electric cable which runs northeast from the pole towards The Abbey. If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance, contamination or other obstacles.

4.3 The trenching will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.

4.4 Once marked out, the line of the trenching will be metal-detected by an experienced CA (Steve Hunt, Michael Green) or freelance (Steve Clarkson) metal-detectorist, prior to commencement of excavation.

4.5 The trenching will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are

encountered. The trenching is likely to range from 0.3m to 0.6m deep. Modern deposits, topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.

4.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If the trench depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of SCCAS so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken, where practicable, provided the trench sides are stepped or battered and/or suitable trench support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

4.7 The trenching sides, bases and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc., may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.

4.8 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, by the experienced metal-detectorist.

4.9 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 above. Where appropriate excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date, after approval from SCCAS. All exposed archaeological features will be investigated and recorded by hand, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Investigation slots through all linear features will be at least 1m in width. The sampling strategy will comprise a 50% sample of non-structural discrete features (e.g. pits and postholes) and a minimum 1m wide section across linear features including ditches, gullies, beam slots etc. Metal detecting will be undertaken at regular intervals as features are excavated. Unless otherwise agreed with the SCCAS, surviving structural elements and domestic/industrial features (e.g. hearths, walls etc) will be exposed and sufficiently cleaned to determine their date and function wherever possible but otherwise left in-situ.

4.10 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour – 18mp, 5184x3456 pixels in raw and .jpg format) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.11 Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS unless otherwise agreed. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

Artefact retention and discard

4.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

4.13 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk Office finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology. Any finds of Treasure will, following excavation and recording, be lifted and removed to the CA Suffolk office on the day of recovery. All reasonable and practicable steps will be taken to ensure that no significant, sensitive (e.g. human remains) or intrinsically valuable finds or remains are left exposed overnight. In the event of significant discoveries the need for additional site security will be reviewed with the client and SCCAS.

Human remains

4.14 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner and SCCAS informed.

- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but it is expected that the evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in-situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff.

- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, this will be conducted in accordance with the law and following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

- On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.

Environmental remains

4.15 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* ((Campbell *et al* 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.* The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

4.16 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Bulk environmental samples will be 40l minimum or 100% of context where less than 40l is available.

4.17 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

4.18 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.

4.19 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (Campbell *et al* 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

Treasure

4.20 CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. If an object qualifies as Treasure it will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the object's discovery and identification, the client will further be informed. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site

security measures taken if required. Employees of CA, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

5.1 This project will be under the management of John Craven MCIfA, Project Manager, CA.

5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Officer who will be on-site throughout the project.

5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 4 staff (eg 1 Project Officer, 2 Archaeologists and metal-detectorist).

5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 1 days fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 3 weeks.

5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
	Steve Benfield BA (CA)
	Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (CA)
	Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance)
Metalwork	Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Michael Green (CA)
	Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
Animal Bone	Julie Curl (freelance))
Human Bone	Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental Remains	Anna West BSc (CA)

5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2019). A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

(i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report.
(ii) a summary of the project's background;
(iii) description and illustration of the site location;
(iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
(v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
(vi) a description of the project's results;
(vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
(viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
(ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
(x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
(xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
(xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated

unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;

(xiv) a consideration of evidence within the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).

(xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;

(xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;

(xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating);

(xviii) A copy of the project OASIS form as an appendix;

(xix) A copy of the project WSI as an appendix.

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

(i) specialist aims and objectives

(ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)

(iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality

(iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material

(v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation

(vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor thereafter for verification and approval. Thereafter, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) and a hard copy will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.

6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives:*

A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007).

Academic dissemination

6.6 Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain [OASIS reference number 381597], including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

6.7 A summary note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

6.8 A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the Historic England Science Advisor if it contains the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments or other scientific analyses.

Public dissemination

6.8 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/).

Archive deposition

6.9 The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the CA Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archive store. If CA is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines.

6.10 An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.

6.11 The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed and included

in the project archive.

6.12 If the landowner does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS the client will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects) to the satisfaction of SCCAS. In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

6.13 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:

- Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive.
- Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by CA, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

6.14 CA will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE), as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

9.1 SCCAS will be given 2 weeks notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements will be made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively. SCCAS will be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and most Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.

10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of

appropriate skills.

12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

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APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-east) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin Roman painted wall plaster, CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)

Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)

Biological Remains

Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA)

	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Growth, Highways and Infrastructure
Bury Resource Centre
Hollow Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AY

APPENDIX C: SCCAS BRIEF

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

The Abbey, Bury Road, Cockfield

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Babergh District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	DC/18/01213
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 90072 54830
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Erection of 3no. detached dwellings and enlargement of an existing vehicular access.
AREA:	*0.25ha*
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Matthew Baker Archaeological Officer Tel. : 01284 741329 E-mail: matthew.baker@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	10th January 2020

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following conditions relating to archaeological investigation:

11. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.

d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of investigation approved under part 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with eh development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Policy CS10 of Babergh District Council Core Strategy (2011 – 2031) Submission Draft and the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

Informative: The submitted scheme of archaeological investigation shall be in accordance with a brief procured beforehand by the developer from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team.

1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2019. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.

1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. <u>The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.</u>

1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the evaluation report may be rejected.

1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The site is directly adjacent to the site of a former medieval brick kiln (COK 048). It is also at the edge of a relic historic landscape (COK 072, 073, 073, 074, 077, 078) close to Cockfield church (COK 017). There are also Roman and prehistoric finds on the opposite side of the river valley, (ROM 011, 030, Misc) and a possible Ring Ditch (COK 009) in the adjacent field. Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

Planning Background

3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is 125m^2. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, where possible, covering the footprint of the buildings, driveway and garden space. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in *c*.70m of trenching at 1.80m in width, which should comprise one 30.00m x 1.80m trench, and two 20.00m x 1.80m trenches.

4.4 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.

4.5 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

5.4 SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and review the progress of reports and/or archive preparation.

5.5 The archaeological contractor must give SCCAS ten working days' notice of the commencement of ground works on the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

5.6 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval should be communicated directly to SCCAS for approval.

5.7 SCCAS should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

5.8 Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer. **ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.**

6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

6.10 **This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.**

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2019 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2019.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

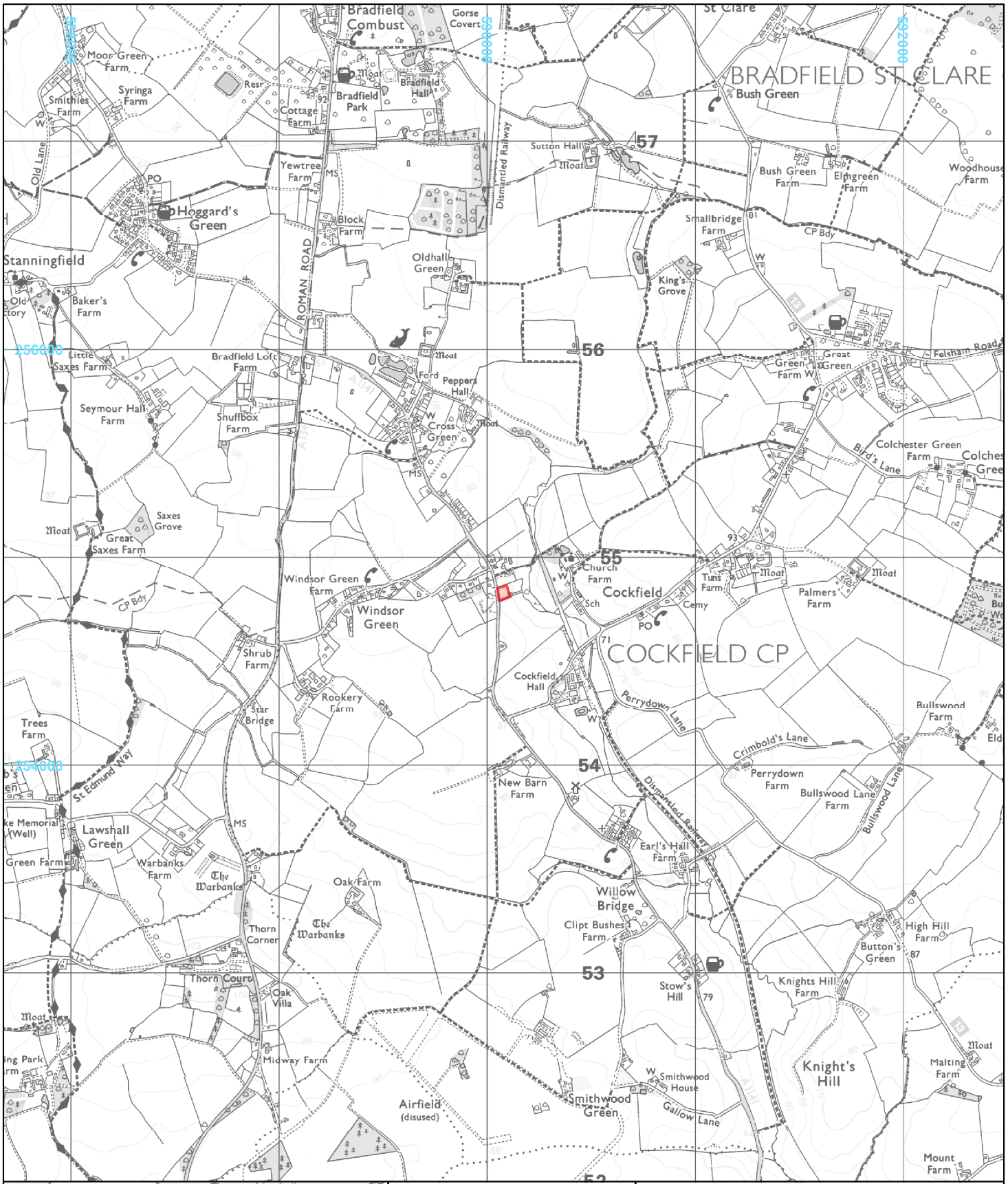
The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (http://www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

Any reference to HER records in any WSI's or reports should be made using the Parish Code (XXX 000) and **NOT** the MSF0000 number.



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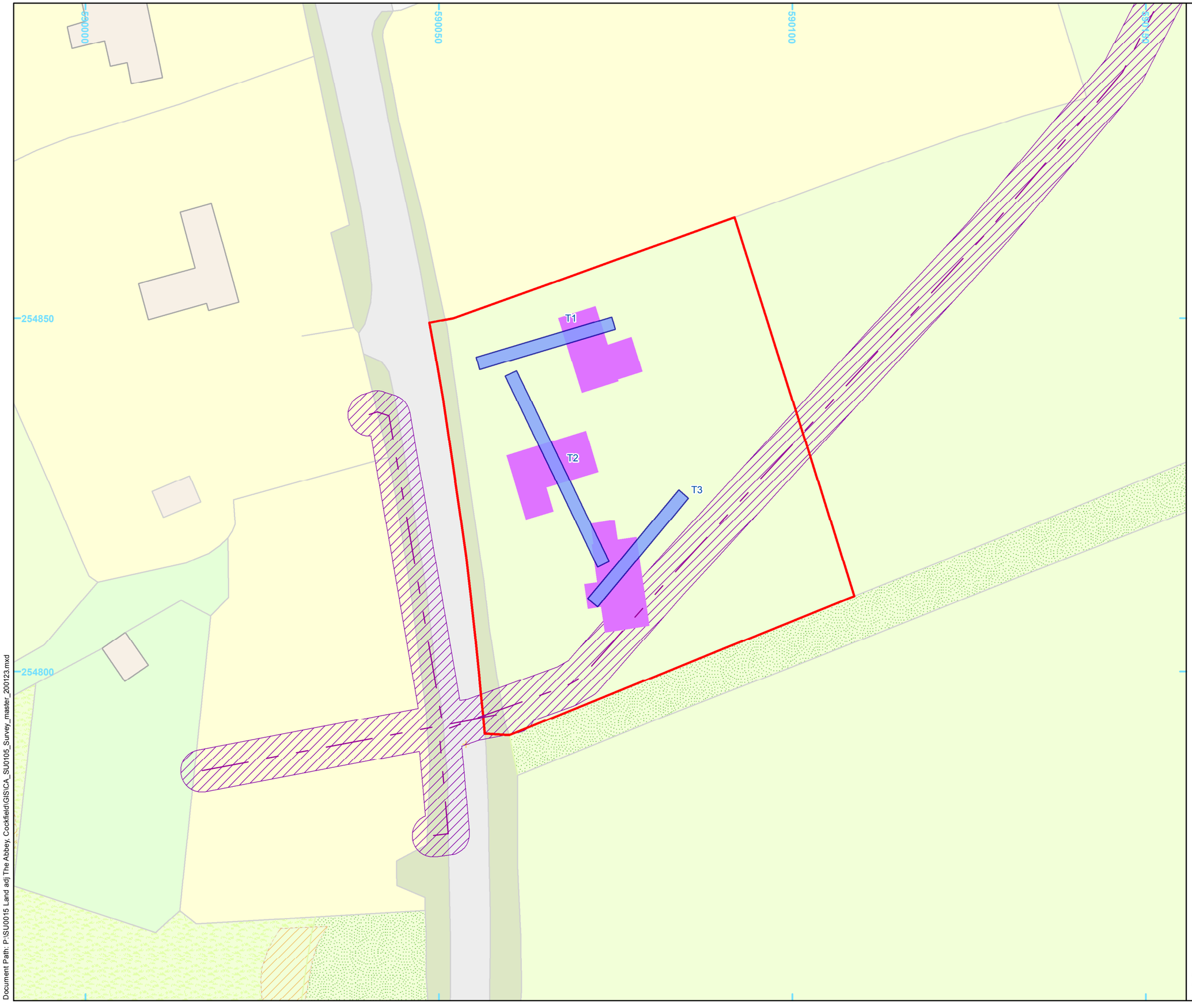
PROJECT TITLE
Land adj The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	SU0105	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JSJ	DATE	23/01/2020	1
APPROVED BY	JC	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	

Document Path: P:\SU0105 Land adj The Abbey, Cockfield\GIS\CA_SU0105_WSI_Fig01.mxd



N

Legend

- Site boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Constraint
- Proposed house footprint

0 17.5m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land adj The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Proposed trench location plan

DRAWN BY	**MP**	*PROJECT NO*	**SU0105**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**JSJ**	*DATE*	**27/01/2020**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**JC**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	

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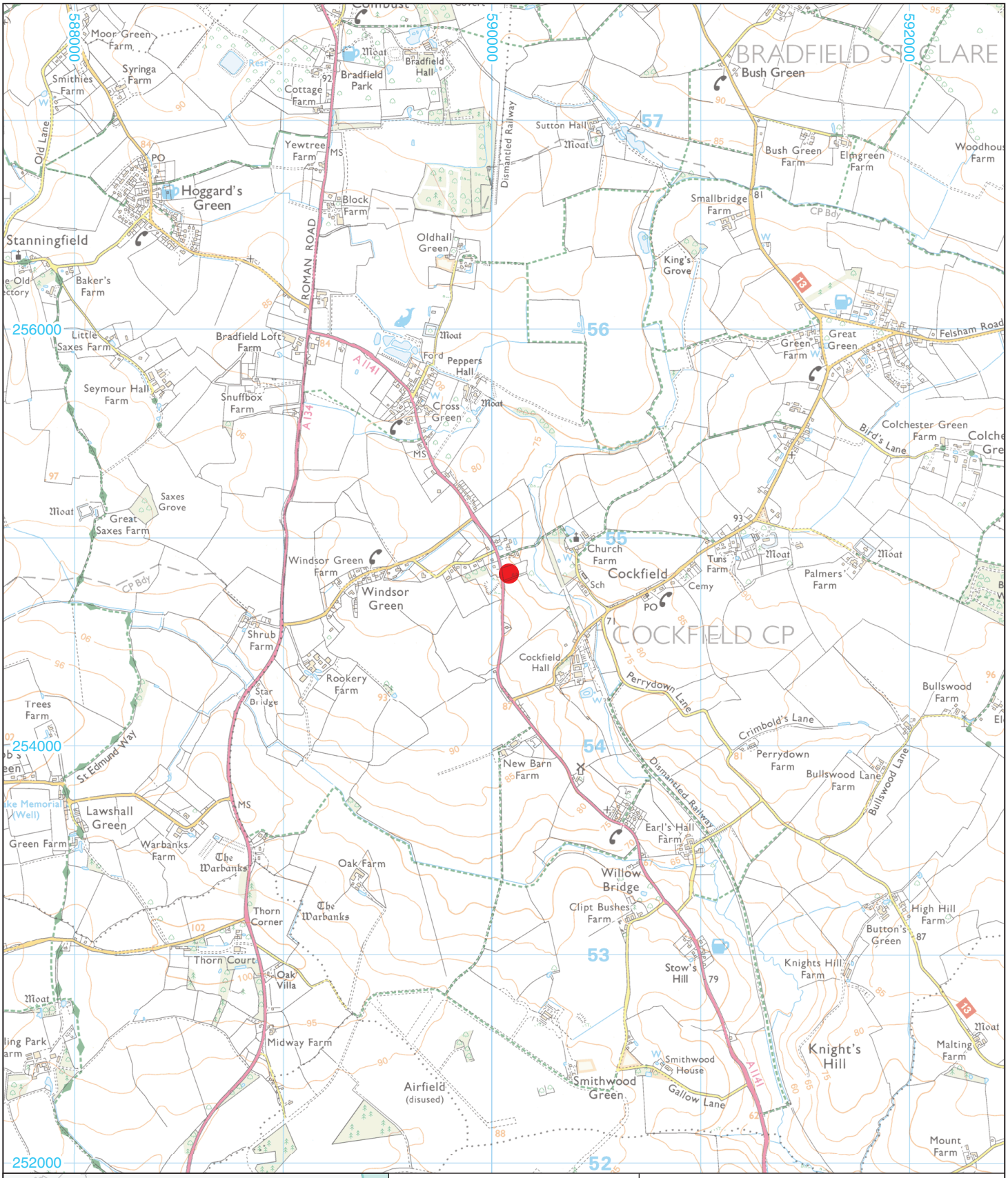

N

0 1km

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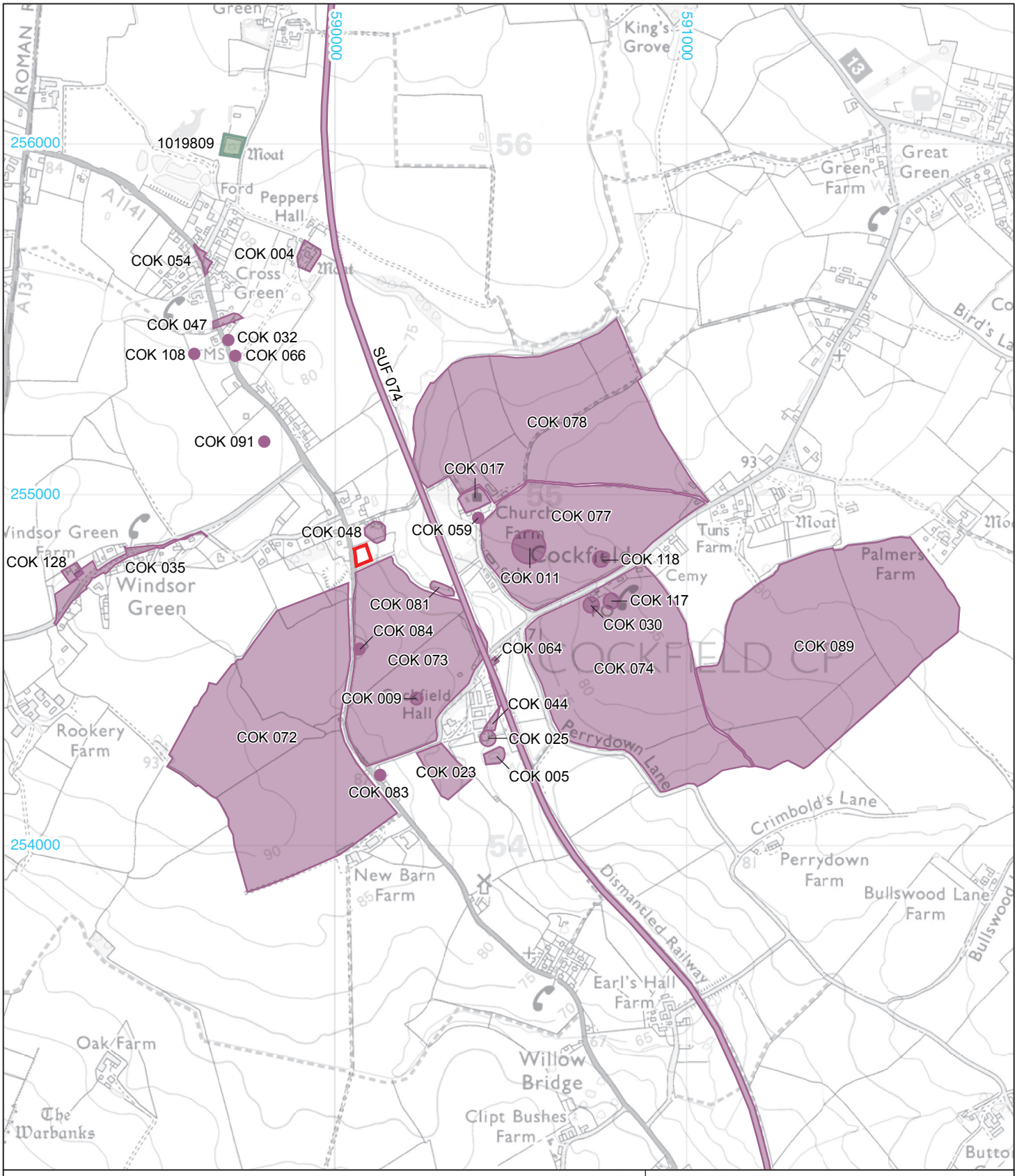
PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0105**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06/02/2020**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

HER data and Sheduled Monument

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0105	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/02/2020	2
APPROVED BY	TS	SCALE@A4	1:15,000	

590050

590100

254850

254800

A1141

T1
(Figure 4)

gully
106

gully
104

T2
(Figure 7)

T3
(Figure 9)

gully
304

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I

N

Site outline

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(excavated / unexcavated)

Section location

Former service

Proposed house footprint

0 1:250 10m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0105**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06/03/2020**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250**	

Trench 1, looking south-west (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: photograph

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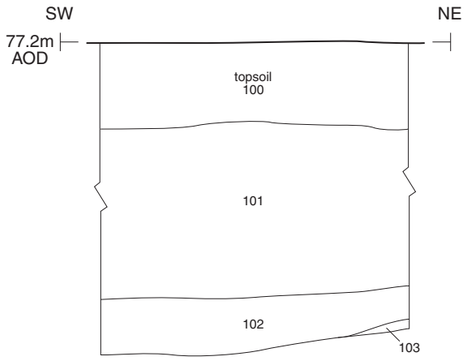
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06/02/2020**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Section AA



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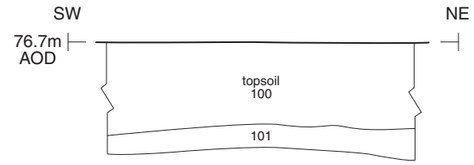

0 1:20 1m

Representative section, looking north-west (1m scale)

Representative section, looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

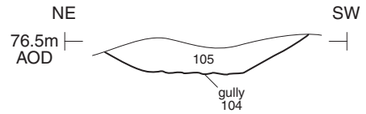
Land Adjacent The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0105**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06/03/2020**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section CC



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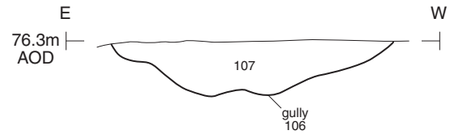

Gully 104, looking south-east (0.25m scale)

Gully 106, looking south (0.25m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0105**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06/03/2020**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Trench 2, looking north-west (1m scales)

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Land Adjacent The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: photograph

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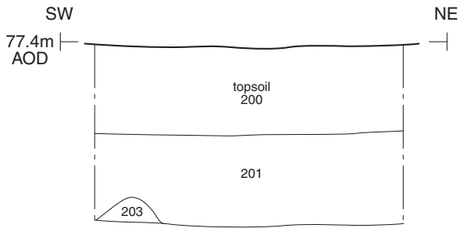
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06/02/2020**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Section EE



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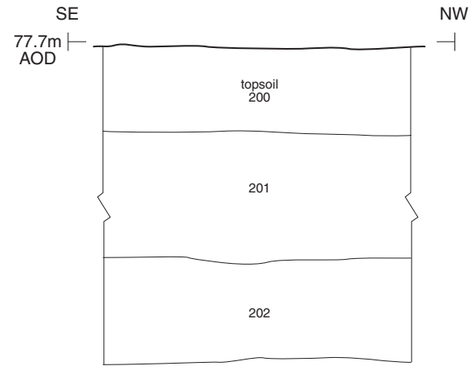

0 1:20 1m

Representative section, looking north-west (1m scale)

Representative section, looking south-west (1m scale)

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Land Adjacent The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Trench 3, looking west (1m scales)

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Land Adjacent The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: photograph

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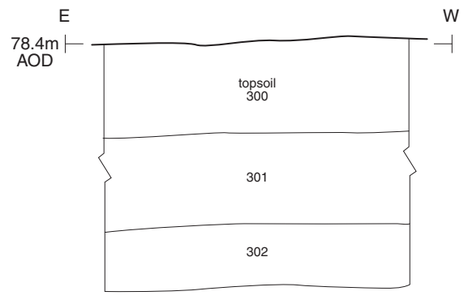
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06/02/2020**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Section GG



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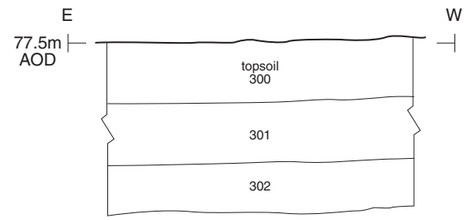

0 1:20 1m

Representative section, looking south (1m scale)

Representative section, looking south (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: sections and photographs

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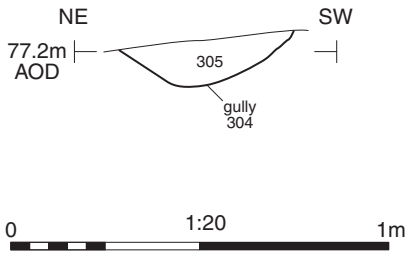
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06/03/2020**	**10**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section II



Gully 304, looking south-east (0.25m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent The Abbey, Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0105**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06/02/2020**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

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